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WEEKLY PEOPLE.



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PRICE 2 CENTS.

IMPOSTORS THRASHED.

THE SOCIAL DEMOCRACY KNOCKED OUT IN HAVERHILL.

At Last Tuesday's Municipal Election, the Democratic Party's Efforts to Save Its Social Democratic Manikins Fell Through—The Workingmen's Defection was too Large to Overcome—The Socialist Beacon Resists the Storm.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Dec. 4.—With a heavy loss of his precious vote, the Social Democratic Mayor of this city, John G. Chase, was defeated for reelection at today's municipal contest. Along with him went all the Social Democratic Aldermen down in defeat. Out of the week just past one Alderman was saved as if by miracle. This is rather a tidal wave style of marking the beginning of enlightenment on the part of the workingmen here.

Chase and his Social Democratic party were the fruit of a capitalist, mainly Democratic, minnow. The Haverhill capitalists scented danger about three years ago. There was decided unrest noticeable in the ranks of the working class of the city. The local organization of the Socialist Labor Party, though small, was active. There was entertained that the workers would turn to that standard.

In order to prevent that, our shrewd local politicians set up the Social Democracy and caused it to be called a "Socialist party." With the aid of Chase, Carey and a few more of such characters the scheme was hatched. Carey, Chase & Co. were at the time members of the local Socialist Labor Party organization, but stood in bad odor with the Party at large. They knew their days in the Party were numbered. The politicians seemed to know that too, and worked upon them. The result was that they soon found themselves outside of the Party and active in "Social Democracy." The politicians beamed them, and large numbers of workingmen were taken in. The local press and the politicians called the Carey, Chase & Co. a "Socialist party," and the workingmen swallowed the muddle. The result was two years ago, the election of Carey to the State Legislature, of Chase as Mayor, and of several others to the Board of Aldermen etc.

So far the political maneuvering of our local politicians succeeded to perfection. The Social Democratic officers were heralded through the country as "the first Socialists in office," and became the subject of extensive articles on Socialism, all of which were produced here to help along the delusion among the voters. In the meantime these Social Democratic officers performed neatly and skilfully, it must be admitted, their role of decoy ducks. Every other word on their lips was "Socialism"; they even had the audacity of interspersing some expressions, borrowed from the Socialist arsenal, into their speeches—but all along they did the work of the capitalist.

Things were getting along in this way when last year's campaign loomed in sight. Many a workingman had begun to ponder: the attitude of Carey in the Legislature, of Chase and his fellows in the Municipal Government differed in no essential respect from that of many a "reform" out-and-out capitalist politician. But these mumblings were quelled, and the gentlemen were reelected, a few more getting into the local Government. The game of the first year was gone through again, but this time it "did not work." One more year of sore disappointment on the part of the workingmen, with factory laws neglected and wrongs left unredressed, despite their having "a Mayor of their own" in the City Hall, was enough to disillusion hundreds upon hundreds. They saw the Social Democratic officials pocket their salaries—from \$2,500 a year down—and keep a tight grip upon that a country postmaster to his office, but nothing whatever done in the line that they had expected from "representatives of Socialism."

Evidences of defection soon began to crop up everywhere. The Democratic politicians, who secretly engineered the Social Democratic party, became more vociferous in their efforts to rally more to a charge that the Social Democratic was a Socialist party intended "to down the capitalists" and "to divide the wealth of the city among the workingmen," etc., etc. On the other hand, the Social Democratic candidates cast all the anchors they could to windward so as to catch the middle class; a favorite anchor was the "tax" anchor. The approach of the tidal wave was felt at the general election in November, when Carey barely got in again with a greatly reduced vote, and today the Social Democratic national ticket has drowned.

The Democrats made heroic efforts to save their manikins; they passed their vote wholesale over to the Social Democracy, coming out with not quite 200 votes themselves. But even that could not do it. The defection from the ranks of the workingmen was too large to be overcome. They went over in platoons to the Republican party, who had chosen for its Mayoral candidate one Isaac Poor, a workingman. Poor polled 3,457 votes; Chase 2,874; Kelly (Dem.) 185.

At this writing, the poll of the Socialist Labor Party candidates is not yet ascertained because of its smallness.

But in that smallness there is the germ of the oak in the seed. Then the workingmen, who felt themselves humiliated these last two years by what they had been made to believe was Socialism, should now pass by the S. L. P., and stamp their votes for the Socialist party, was inevitable. They were intent on thrashing the impostors; they took the road that they did, thinking the safest. Their immediate purpose accomplished, the Socialist Labor Party, whose light never went out in Haverhill during those two years of storm, is bound to strike their even and finally light their steps to the right road.

PLAN TO AVERT STRIKES.

A Capitalist Scheme to Throttle Labor's Demands.

Assemblyman Thomas M. Costello, of Oswego County has a plan to prevent strikes in the State. He will introduce a bill in the Assembly during the next session of the Legislature to create a court of arbitration, composed of one representative of the labor organization which has trouble on its hands, one representative of capital, and a Justice of the Supreme Court, who is to be the president of the court. The decisions of the court are to be final. This means that capital would have two representatives in the court to labor's one.

It follows that in the event of the labor organization refusing to obey the decision of the court they would be liable to imprisonment for contempt.

Assemblyman Costello outlined his plan at the sixth annual dinner of the Builders' League of New York, held in the League chambers in West 120th street on Saturday.

John P. Lee, president of the League, presided at the dinner, and seated at his guests' table with him were Silas C. Croft, survivor of the port; Senator-elect Patrick F. Trahan, Senator-elect Samuel S. Shaler, Assemblieman Costello, Rollin M. Morgan, assistant corporation counsel; Richard White, president of the New York Lumber Trade Association; Walter M. Stabler, vice-president of the Real Estate Board of Brokers, and D. Henderson.

"I believe the labor question is to be one of the most serious to come before the American public," said Mr. Costello. "For a long time I have tried to find some way by which strikes could be averted. Early in my study of the question I decided that the first thing to do was to get rid of the professional agitators. I believe all should be transported to the Philippines Islands, at once, then we would be able to consider the question calmly and without difficulty. I do not believe that one per cent. of the men in favor of strikes, and I know that less than that percentage favor strife with their employers. In my study I come across the system in operation in New Zealand. I have secured a copy of this law, and I find that since 1880 there have been no strikes in that colony. Just before the passing of this law they had in New Zealand one of the greatest labor wars in history, and business was completely paralyzed.

"The bill I am now at work on, and will introduce, will be drawn along the same lines as the New Zealand law. It will provide that the labor organizations have a man for a court of arbitration, and that employers do likewise, and these men are satisfactory to the government he will appoint them. But the government will select a justice of the Supreme Court, who will be president of the court. All differences arising between an employer and his men are to be submitted to this court and while these differences are under consideration the men to continue at work. The court will have full power to subpoena witnesses and examine them and to punish them for contempt if they fail to obey the summons. The action of the court will be final, and the men or the employers will be bound to accept the result. Of course, the men may quit if they do not wish to work in the factory or shop, but they will be dealt with severely if they attempt to interfere with others who go to work in the same factory after the court has decided that they are in the wrong."

Mr. Costello referred to the disastrous results of the recent coal strike, of the loss to the men and the loss in trade. Coal was so dear up in Oswego County as a result of the strike, he said, that every one was burning wood.

Social Democratic Loss in Brockton.

BROCKTON, Dec. 7.—The Social Democrats are much disheartened over the small vote received by Coulter, and the threat that his election would be contested. They lost all their other offices, and the membership is torn by internal dissensions. It is more than probable that the branch lines will be ripped wide open by the loss sustained.

Haverhill has also had a dampening effect, and there is no hope in sight. If the election is contested, it is feared that Coulter's vote will be still further reduced.

S. L. P. Maiden Effort at Taunton.

TAUNTON, MASS., Dec. 5.—For the first time the Socialist Labor Party has put a handful tickets in the field, with the following results:

Charles J. Dohrmann, mayor..... 52
John Carpenter, school committee..... 555
George J. Hunt, alderman 5th Ward, 22
Thos. L. Leonard, councilman 5th Ward 51
Fred J. Henry, councilman 3d Ward, 44

MORE CROW

PREPARED FOR THE KANGAROOS TO SWALLOW.

The Chicago Headquarters of the Social Democracy Issue Call for National Convention to the Exclusion of the "Butcher-Shop" Crowd.

CHICAGO, ILL., Dec. 3.—The "Social Democratic Herald" has just issued the following call:

SPECIAL CONVENTION. OFFICIAL CALL.

TO MEMBERS AND BRANCHES OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY,

COMPATRITES:

Responding to suggestions from all parts of the country, and a demand from many branches, a special National Convention of the Social Democratic party is hereby called, to take place at the national headquarters, 162 Washington street, Chicago, beginning Tuesday, January 15, 1901, and continuing in session until the work of the convention shall have been completed.

The purpose of this convention will be to make such changes in the laws of the party, and to make such other provisions as shall be deemed necessary to meet the growing demands of the organization. It is our purpose to enter upon a vigorous campaign of agitation, education and organization, so that the party shall be fully equipped to meet the capitalistic enemy on the political battle-fields of the future. Now that the presidential campaign is over, one week is fairly begun, and may be carried forward without the loss of a single hour.

The basic and the other conditions of representation will be the same as at the Indianapolis Convention, and are here incorporated as follows:

First—Each branch shall be entitled to as many representatives as the individual members in good standing may elect for that purpose; provided, that each representative shall be entitled to one (1) vote for each member whose signature is attached to his credential; and provided further, that no member shall have his signature attached to more than one credential.

Second—Branches not sending their own representatives may select those of other branches of the same state to represent them; provided, that in each such case the representative shall hold the proper credential with the signature of members attached as herein provided.

Third—No member shall be qualified to serve as representative or entitled to representation who has not been a member of the party at least thirty (30) days prior to the opening day of the Convention.

Fourth—All signatures of members attached to credentials shall be certified to by the Chairman or Secretary of their respective branches.

Fifth—The National Secretary shall furnish each branch with a sufficient number of blank credentials for the purpose herein specified.

Unaffiliated socialist clubs or societies whose members may desire to connect themselves with the Social Democratic party, are cordially invited to communicate through their proper officials with the secretary of the National Executive Board, 126 Washington street, Chicago.

This call is directed to all branches of the Social Democratic party in good standing, as shown by the records at 126 Washington street, and organized prior to December 15, 1900. The time and place of meeting and other details will be given in the "Herald" as soon as arrangements are completed.

FREDERICK HEATH,
Chairman,
SEYMOUR STEDMAN,
Secretary.

The inexperienced may believe that this means a split in the Social Democratic Party, inasmuch as only those branches are invited as are connected with the Chicago headquarters, but the experienced understand that the party is developing along logical lines, and has simply done that for which it was organized. It has been the contention of the Socialist Labor Party that the Kangaroos were part of the Social Democratic Party. They went in the back door after having been kicked out of all the others, they went around with their mouths agape for hamble pie, and it was shoveled in at every turn. This call proves that the shoveling has not yet ended. They crawled and fawned, and their cravelling and fawning so pleased the great "American Socialists" party that the Kangaroos were forced to do it again and again for the edification of all scholars. Of late they have tried to give up their great specialty of eating hamble pie, and of debasing themselves in the mud, so the party which "took them in" at a time when they were wandering naked and not ashamed through the world has prepared this most delightful repast of which they must partake or go out of existence in name as they are out in reality.

The convention which has been called in Chicago excludes the Kangaroos, as such, but it allows him to enter, but only on condition that he gives up all that he formerly claimed was his, and that he submits absolutely to the Social Democratic National Committee—the

LABOR LIEUTENANTS OF CAPITAL.

Senator Wm. A. Clark's Paper Furnishes State Evidence.

BUTTE, Mont., Dec. 4.—Facts are coming to light right plain that prove the unscrupulousness of the Socialist Labor Party's contention, as stated by Daniel De Leon in his debate with the Kangaroo-Harriman that the pure and simple union has resolved to be a labor organization, but is subservient to the dictates of the capitalist class.

The notorious mine-owner Senator William A. Clark's paper here, "The Miner," offers the latest piece of evidence in support of this position. It publishes in its issue of last November 5 the following item:

"The Standard Oil 'Standard' has repeatedly charged that Senator W. A. Clark has opposed the organization of a Miners' union at Jerome, Arizona.

"That Standard Oil 'Standard' however, neglected to state that the Arizona Miners' Association Company has been in existence since 1895.

"The Standard Oil 'Standard' has repeatedly charged that Senator W. A. Clark has opposed the organization of a Miners' union at Jerome, Arizona.

"But as to the Jerome story, Senator Clark was asked by a 'Miner' reporter last night about the Jerome story. He said:

"There was never any effort to form a union in Jerome until I granted the miners there eight hours a day. Mr. Edward Boyce, president of the Western Federation of Miners, wrote a letter to me stating that he would like to organize a miners' union in Jerome. I answered him thus:

"I HAD NO OBJECTION WHATEVER AND INSTRUCTED THE MANAGEMENT OF JEROME TO ALLOW MR. BOYCE EVERY FAVOR TO CARRY OUT HIS PURPOSE."

"Mr. Boyce afterward visited Jerome, CONSULTED WITH THE MANAGEMENT, and organized a miners' union, which today is in successful operation and working IN ENTIRE HARMONY WITH THE MANAGEMENT OF MY PROPERTIES."

KNOCKED DOWN AGAIN.

The Volkszeitung Corporation Lets Go \$1,200 With Heavy Costs.

With the relinquishment by the "Volkszeitung" Corporation of the sum of \$1,200 to the "S. L. P. & T. & L. A. People" Committee, besides payment by the Corporation of \$157 costs, the Socialist Labor Party brought yesterday to a successful close one more episode in the series of litigations that the Corporation dragged the Party into.

This action originated in the attempt of the Corporation to defraud the Party of certain money, \$1,200, collected for the "Daily People" and deposited in bank.

The Corporation fraudulently claimed the money for itself. At the trial, which came on last June, and the result of which was at the time reported in the WEEKLY PEOPLE, the case of the Corporation completely broke down.

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REAL UNIONISM.

THE HARROWING TALE OF "ORGANIZATION" IN LOUISVILLE.

stated and Dwyer was triumphant.

Of course these repeated nights were published in the new papers from day to day. All Louisville was aroused; the capitalist class roared in derision at organized labor; they knew not that it was simply being used by Organized Scalabry; the rank and file of the working class hid their heads in shame, or brazened the thing out. In any event they became disengaged and pessimistic.

The Socialist Labor Party of Louisville now took a hand in the game. The Section determined to do all that was

in its power to wipe out the shame and do it by branding the fakirs as traitors to the working class. Successfully to accomplish this they took the extreme step of surrendering their S. L. P. Charter temporarily and applying for a charter from the S. T. & L. A. They then sent three delegates to the Central Labor Union. Both sets of fakirs received them with open arms, as they

feared that they might not be able to keep the Alliance men out if it came to a fight, and in that event the Alliance men would vote against those who opposed them. They were mistaken, though, for the Alliance men refused to vote for either set of fakirs, branded both as enemies of the working class and in that way educated the cause of La Resistencia in Louisville.

THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS.

DOCUMENTS WHICH PROVE THAT
THEY WERE TOOLS OF THE RE-
PUBLICAN PARTY.

In Kansas They Received Their Reward.
In Haverhill They Were Thrown Over-
board and Now Sink From Sight—Nothing
But the Ship of the S. L. P. Can
Ride the Modern Political Gale.

The Social Democratic party was not only used by the Republican party for the purpose of defeating the Democrats, but it was also used by both the Democrats and the Republicans, conscious of their joint interest in the matter, for the purpose of defeating the Socialist Labor Party and of nullifying, in so far as possible, the effects of its work. All this was most obvious during the campaign, but in the heat of the campaign it was impossible to get the voters to listen to reason. It is manifest that a party made up of workingmen, a party which is supposed to appeal exclusively to the working class, will be circumscribed in its actions and limited in its field because of the amount of money necessary to keep a body of speakers in the field is enormous. It is difficult to obtain money for such purposes, and money, ready money must be had. Hence it was difficult for many people to explain the ability of the Debates to keep speakers, mostly drawn from the lawyer and ministerial professions, going all the time. It is not difficult to explain when we cite the following case of Carl Brown who stumped for Debs.

Brown was hired by the Republican state committee of Kansas for the purpose of making Social Democratic speeches in order to assist McKinley. Brown is an unmitigated scamp, a scoundrel of the worst type, a man who would sell his own offspring if he could get a small sum of money, thereby, but all those things do not affect the validity of the letters which passed between him and Morton Albaugh of the Kansas Republican state committee. Brown went into the work for the money he could get. He came out of the work and denounced his former employers because money failed to come. The understanding was that he was to go on the road and make a specialty of visiting those districts where there was a working class population, and to give a great deal of attention to the miners.

We here reproduce extracts from the most contemptible admission a man ever made, but it is typical both of the employer and the employee in such cases.

Editor Kansas City Times:

Having been an active advocate of Mr. Bryan in 1896, after the battle smoke had cleared away, it was evident that he was declared defeated by only about 20,000 votes necessary to carry the electoral college, that it was accomplished through the corrupt use of money on the middle-of-the-road populists and Socialist leaders for "revenue only," causing me to mentally resolve if living in the campaign of 1900 to do all in my power possible to unearth and expose such methods. After traveling through three States and two territories speaking for Bryan's re-nomination and the cause of 16 to 1 about a year ago I selected Kansas as a field of operation, and went to work as a private political detective on my own account, without advice or consultation with a single soul excepting my wife—to gather the evidence that I felt that I could get to show at the proper time—the use of money by the Republican party to tamper with the integrity of the ballot box.

The only regret in this whole matter that occurs to me, is the temporary pain and astonishment I have caused many who know me, many of whom have upbraided me, who thought that I had "sold out," and who I dared not take into my confidence, when I was compelled to speak in public (in order to accomplish results), in criticism of my own past record, and the most unpleasant task that awaits me now is to meet fellow Socialists whom I have publicly addressed and warmed up to vote for Clemens and Debs, who I now earnestly advise to vote for Bryan and Breidenbach, but my explanation and the following correspondence speak for themselves.

I am aware that some thoughtless people will be led by the culprits I have put in the "stocks," when this is published (if you give me the invaluable aid of the greatest paper west of Chicago and east of the Rockies, to set myself right with the world again), to believe me a " betrayer of confidences," in order to raise dust to cover their corrupt conduct. But all such should remember that the betraying of confidences in forgoing out crimes is a detective's sole stock in trade—like lying is "diplomacy" among cold-state men. Those whom I have "betrayed" all engaged in betraying the people into the merciless jaws of the juggernaut of the trusts and the gold standard, and surely it seems to me that turn about is not only fair play, but giving them some of their own doses.

Permit me to say in conclusion that this correspondence that follows, signed by Morton Albaugh, was received by me through the United States mails while working with him under contract made between myself and Governor Stanley in his executive chamber at the State capital. In all, in putting a Socialist ticket in the field in Kansas by petition that might draw votes from Breidenbach and Bryan, and for which work I received the money shown by himself (Albaugh) in his letters to me. It was paid me, and by the terms of our agreement, as he himself acknowledges in his letter to me of October 24, 1900, as sent you with the others, it will be seen that I am to be paid more after the election—how much, of course, will now never be known.

Ruskin Colony, Georgia, will vote for Bryan, while loving Debs no less, but country more. They will vote on the Indianapolis Press, Indiana.

"half-loaf proposition and against Mark Hanna's "job lots"—the Social Democratic ticket.

CARL BROWNE.

Wichita, Kan., Oct. 26, 1899.
To Republican Central Committee:

Gentlemen—This will serve to introduce Mr. Carl Brown, who delivered a lecture here in favor of expansion, for which we paid him \$20 and expenses of half and advertising, and we think he did the cause great good, and so we recommend him to other committees for like work. Very respectfully,

CHAS. H. CANTLEY,
S. B. KERNAN, Secretary.

Chairman.

Carl Brown, Esq., Prairie Center, Kan.—Kansas Republican State Central Committee, Emporia, Kan., March 19, 1900.—Dear Sir: I am just in receipt of a letter from Governor Stanley, inclosing your favor to him of March 5. I herewith inclose you \$10 per your request. I hope this will help you out all right, and as I stated in my letter the other day, later on, I hope that we can be to the mutual advantage of each other.

I know the governor is very much interested in the work you are doing and he wants to further it as much as is possible. Very truly yours,

MORTON ALBAUGH.

Mr. Carl Brown, Armidale, Kan.

Kansas Republican State Central Committee, Topeka, Kan., Oct. 18, 1900.—Dear Sir: I have your letter of the 16th inst., and in reply would suggest that you keep pounding away at this work, and that you devote your energies to places where there is hope of accomplishing results. It seems to me that Argentine and Armidale would be a good field.

I had hoped that you would spend more time down in the mining country, and still think you ought to go there again. Very truly yours,

MORTON ALBAUGH, Chairman.

Mr. Carl Brown, Kansas City, Mo.

Kansas Republican State Central Committee, Topeka, October 24, 1900.—Dear Sir: I sent you a check for \$30 per my promise over the phone, and it has certainly reached you by this time. Let me know if it has not.

I herewith inclose you another check for \$30 in order to enable you to go to Pittsburg.

I hope you will crowd this work in the strongest possible way right up to the election, and immediately afterward come here, at which time I will make full settlement with you. We can then figure up how we stand.

But a short time remains, and it is necessary that everything possible should be done. Very truly yours,

MORTON ALBAUGH, Chairman.

Nothing could be more conclusive than the above. The same conditions existed elsewhere, and the same kind of work was done by the same kind of men. In Haverhill the thorough defeat of the Social Democracy, and the death blow to that organization was given by the very men who entered into the work from the Democratic party. It will be remembered that James Carey and Carl Brown were both in the Populist movement together, and they were both tainted with the dishonesty of that organization. When it broke up both followed their natural trend, and both worked in the same way, only Carey has not yet confessed. The Haverhill election left no Democratic ticket in the field; both Democrats and Social Democrats voted for Chase, and both received a stinging rebuke for their treachery, and for their attempt to form a mock Socialist party. They built a Jerry affair for a platform, and when it tumbled to the ground the whole of them were buried beneath it.

EDUCATION FEARED.

Why Southern Capitalists Would Keep the Negro Ignorant.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Ex-Gov. Charles T. O'Ferrall of Virginia, who is in Washington on business, speaking of the coming Constitutional Convention in his State for the disfranchisement of the negro as sure to encounter a difficult problem. An education test, he says, would not accomplish the desired results. It would disfranchise the ex-slaves and other old men, but not the negroes who make the trouble. The troublesome ones are, in Mr. O'Ferrall's opinion, those who have grown up in the last thirty years, and have had sufficient educational advantages to pass a franchise test. Senator Daniel's amendment, the main feature of which is to exempt from the educational test men who served the State in the civil war, Mr. O'Ferrall thinks, is hardly practicable, and he also doubts whether it will be sustained by the courts.

These utterances, together with the movement to destroy the negro public school system of the South, are most significant. Southern capitalists evidently fear that the negro wage worker will become class conscious and wield the political power in their own behalf. Therefore the Socialist Republic.

American Labor the Cheapest.

The wages argument for the subsidy. It is the same that was used to bolster up the protection system so many years, and we find the high-priced American labor competing successfully through its products with foreign labor on foreign ground. The truth is that American labor is the cheapest in the world on account of its high efficiency. The men that control lines of ships are not required to employ labor of any one nationality. They seek their labor the world over, wherever they can find the cheapest and best. If American men are able to command higher wages than those of other nationalities, it is only because they are more efficient—

NO COMPROMISE.

CHICAGO SOCIALISTS REPUDIATE THE ATTEMPT OF THE KANGAROOS.

The Latter Evidently at the End of Their Tether—Wandering and Friendless Nobody Will Give Them a Resting Place Scorned and Kicked by All.

The following letter was sent in reply to a letter from the Chicago Kangaroos. Fusion was asked for, but the men in Chicago have been too long in the breach to be moved by any white flag that the enemy may raise.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29, 1900.

M. J. Troutz, Committee, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir—Your communication dated November 25, extending an invitation to the Fifth Ward Branch of Section Chicago, Socialist Labor Party "to participate with the organization you represent in a ward convention and otherwise work hand in hand with your organization on the political field," was brought before the regular meeting of the Fifth Ward Branch of Section Chicago, Socialist Labor Party. The following answer was decided on.

It would be of no value to reply to your communication, were it not for the fact that it hails from those who at one time were members of the Socialist Labor Party, but who have seen fit to follow an answer was decided on.

It would be of no value to reply to your communication, were it not for the fact that it hails from those who at one time were members of the Socialist Labor Party, but who have seen fit to follow an answer was decided on.

In the municipal election of last spring the organization of which you are members, contended that IT was the Socialist Labor Party and received the endorsement of the Election Commissioners, to go on the ballot as such, although at the time you knew that you were in no way connected with the Socialist Labor Party. Before the Board of Review at Springfield, Ill., although your organization adopted the name "Social Democratic Party," you protested against the Socialist Labor Party ticket being placed on the official ballot, BUT WERE DEFEATED. In addressing your communication to the Fifth Ward Branch, Socialist Labor Party, is the acknowledgement that you are not now nor have you ever been the Socialist Labor Party since August 19, 1899, on which date Section Chicago Socialist Labor Party was reorganized. With this point settled now beyond the shadow of doubt, we address you as part of one of the wings of the Social Democratic Party (as now two National Committees are directing the affairs of the S. D. P.)

Not alone have you, maliciously and most un-socialistically endeavored to rob the Socialist Labor Party of its honored name, but you also spread broadcast the barefaced lie that the Socialist Labor Party had united with the Socialist Democratic Party, and thus to some extent abused the prestige of the Socialist Labor Party. Still you keep in your possession monies and property of the Socialist Labor Party.

Every move of the organization you represent for more than a year has been to smash the Socialist Labor Party, lie about those connected therewith, and use all means at the disposal of capitalism, if possible, to kill it.

That your efforts were not successful is not your fault, for surely you did your best to bring about the conditions which would carry with it the complete destruction of the Socialist Labor Party.

Now you ask the Socialist Labor Party to unite with you! If that invitation came from those who know not the character of the Socialist Labor Party, we might say to them: Acquaint yourselves with the Socialist Labor Party's principles and tactics before you extend such invitation. But coming as it does from those who at one time were members of the Socialist Labor Party, we will assure you that the Socialist Labor Party is as uncompromising to-day as it always has been.

It is unfeared, in spite of all opposition placed in its path. It is unfeared as ever, although the odds against it may appear to some as overwhelming. Even in spite of the great number of fake movements inaugurated under the direction of capitalism to stem the growth of the Socialist Labor Party, it moves onward and forward as the only political organization fighting for the overthrow of capitalism, and instituting therefore the Socialist Republic.

Why ask for unity? Have you not gathered into your midst sufficient preachers without pulpits and lawyers without clients to enable you to have a thoroughly united capitalistic labor party? Or would you ask us to join that army-building, job-hunting party and desert the cause of the working class? To unite with you we would have to desert the principles for which we have all along stood. With us the class struggle is a principle. Would you have us desert that as you have done? The party of which you are members permits its elected legislators to assist the capitalist government to build armories a part of the machinery of government used by the capitalist class to

keep in subjection the working class.)

Would you have us desert the policy "that he who accepts a position from the capitalist government is a traitor to the working class?" Would you have us humiliate the cause of the working class, to beg the capitalist politician for positions as the Social Democratic party has done in San Francisco? Would you have us endorse the American Federation of Labor, the impotency of which on the economic field and its evadedness on the political field have been a continuous desertion of the working class, whose cause they pretend to fight for? This endorsement you accepted when you joined the Social Democratic party. In the campaign just closed the Social Democratic party endeavored by the tricks of shyster lawyers and schemes of the professional decoy ducks to prevent the onward march of the Socialist Labor Party, thus acting as the hand-maids to the capitalist political parties.

Yet you have the effrontry to ask us to unite with you!

The Socialist Labor Party is a thoroughly united political organization, conscious of the cause it is struggling for and positively knows its aims. It bids a kind welcome to all who agree with it and desire to make common cause with it. To all others, irrespective of their leanings, the Socialist Labor Party declares them as enemies of the Social Revolution. There is no common ground on which unity is possible between the Socialist Labor Party and the Social Democratic Party. You are either with us or against us. There is nothing to be gained but everything to be lost with a unity that does not UNITE. There is nothing to be gained but everything to be lost with a unity of forces that are both antagonistic in principles and tactics.

The guns of the Socialist Labor Party are as they always have been directed against the Capitalist System of government and all those who wholly or in part uphold by their action that form of government. In the future as in the past the Socialist Labor Party rejects with contempt all compromises. A compromise is the desertion of principle. In the future as in the past it accepts into membership all those who of their own knowledge and free will, see fit to join its ranks, with the view of accepting its declared principles and tactics.

Yours respectfully,

C. E. ANDERSON, Organizer,
Fifth Ward Branch, Section Chicago,
Socialist Labor Party.

WISCONSIN VOTE.

The following official count of the vote is interesting as it bears out the contention that Debs was placed in nomination as a fly-paper candidate. In doing this the vote of the ticket was weakened, and fell much below it.

STATE	SLAVES	DEM.	REP.	TOTAL	W. VOTE
Adams	2	3	—	5	6
Ashland	41	24	—	65	6
Barron	4	—	—	4	9
Bayfield	8	8	—	16	9
Brown	29	23	—	52	2
Buffalo	1	—	—	1	1
Burnett	3	5	—	8	9
Calumet	22	21	—	43	4
Chippewa	10	11	—	21	3
Clark	16	13	—	31	6
Columbia	23	18	—	41	2
Crawford	—	1	—	1	1
Dane	46	18	—	64	3
Dodge	9	6	—	15	2
Douglas	136	94	—	230	17
Dunn	3	1	—	4	1
Eau Claire	62	45	—	107	2
Florence	4	3	—	7	2
Forest du Lac	20	16	—	36	1
Forest	—	1	—	1	1
Grant	24	22	—	46	3
Green	42	37	—	79	4
Green Lake	5	—	—	5	4
Iowa	15	11	—	26	3
Iron	4	2	—	6	5
Jackson	2	—	—	2	1
Jefferson	8	—	—	8	1
Jeanne	2	—	—	2	1
Kenosha	28	16	—	44	3
Keweenaw	3	3	—	6	3
Lake Crose	10	8	—	18	1
Lafayette	2	1	—	3	1
Langlade	5	5	—	10	5
Lincoln	15	13	—	28	2
Manitowoc	173	162	—	335	22
Marathon	28	22	—	50	33
Marinette	17	10	—	27</td	

THE ALLIANCE.

CONDITIONS WHICH LED TO ITS ORGANIZATION.

Bellies of Pure and Simple Trades Unionism—Necessity for a Change—Wage Workers at Mercy of Their Employers When Purely and Simply Organized.

Owing to the number of inquiries and requests for information concerning the Alliance, that have reached this office since the De Leon-Harriman debate, at New Haven, on November 25, we print now the manifesto of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance:

To the Workers of the United States and Canada—Once more we raise the cry: Organize, fellow-workers, organize! We know how often this cry has gone out to you before, and how often you have answered it in large numbers, only to find that organization did not keep the promise it held.

We know that many of you have come to despair of labor organizations altogether and will be inclined to turn away from our appeals as from a familiar deception too well exploded to deserve attention.

Still no sensible wage worker will deny that the time is long past when he could better his condition by his individual exertion, his skill, his industriousness, his thrift. There can be no one who does not see that all those virtues go for naught against the capitalist's desire for ever enlarged profits and their ever increasing power of squeezing profits out of labor.

When it is admitted that the pressure of profit-squeezing capitalism upon the wage workers cannot be resisted by individual effort, and the efficiency of organized resistance is despised of as well, there remains no other conclusion but that the workers abdicate all hope for a betterment and helplessly submit to the merciless workings of capitalism.

Yet, it cannot be, fellow-workers, that our whole class—the majority of the nation—will forever lie down in dumb despair, allowing the capitalists to fleece us, to starve us, to murder us at their own sweet pleasure. Such self-degrading helplessness must not be. In this civilized age no people will passively submit to pauperism and slavery.

You must and you will resist. And since you cannot resist individually, you must and you will organize! It is not a matter of choice; the pressure of capitalism will compel you to raise yourselves.

If the organizations you have tried in the past have failed you, the reason for such failures are plain and, instead of furnishing cause for despair, they show that organization will help when built on a solid basis.

Why have labor organizations so largely failed, even when they had gathered in their fold large numbers of wage workers? They undertook what was impossible of fulfillment, namely the curbing of capital and the enforcement of tolerable conditions for the workers, while capitalism was left in full possession of its industrial and political powers.

Capitalism has made it impossible for the worker to earn his living as an independent producer. By introducing into the productive industries mechanical powers, equal to the capacity of more than one thousand million men, it has reduced the workers to absolute dependence upon the few who control these mechanical powers and the facts and raw materials required for their operation. Thus the skill and muscle of the worker, his labor power, have become entirely valueless, unless he sells them to those who own the means of production. The workers' labor power has become a commodity bought and sold in the market like plates or shoe leather. Hence the wages of labor, the market price of labor power, falls under the law of market prices, which tends to a rise whenever the demand exceeds the supply, and tends to a fall whenever the supply is in excess.

Such being the indisputable facts, the general tendency of wages must depend upon the condition of the labor market; it will be downward whenever and wherever the number of available workers exceeds the number in demand.

The old-style labor organization, which had its origin in England and was imported from there to this country, is an attempt to raise the price of labor power by bringing all its available supply into combination, and thus dictating the terms of sale. That plan relies on mere numbers and does not take into consideration the following essential factors which tend to defeat the most numerous combination:

1. The worker cannot, like the merchant, put his commodity on the shelf at a better price is offered.

2. The capitalist can do, in the labor market, what the purchaser in no other market can do; he can himself create surplus by introducing machinery, thereby depressing the price of the article he requires, and, if a combination is breaking it.

3. The capitalist can do what the purveyor in no other market can do; he can, by means of the powers of the state, which he controls, declare every time to raise the price of the article he requires a crime and suppress it.

These three factors are all the direct results of the capitalist system, which has finally stripped the workers of numbers, and compelled them under the law of gravitation, to sell his labor power to the capitalist, which has already given to the capitalist a monopoly of the means of production, and thereby crushes him by improvement of the

same, to replace human labor and overstock the labor market; and which thirdly has made the machinery of government an agency of the capitalist class.

And besides these there are other features of capitalism that operate to increase the surplus in the labor market. Competition compels capitalists constantly to improve the methods and instruments of production; these and pools reduce the working force of whatever branch of trade or manufacture they take possession of; the concentration of capital in all its forms crushes out portions of the middle class and throws them into the labor market as proletarians.

These are all-important facts, and no sensible or honest effort for the betterment of the conditions of labor is possible, unless they are taken into consideration.

The old-style labor organization ignores these facts, and thus comes an undertaking the impossible, namely the reversing of the downward tendency of wages, while the capitalist system continues, of which that tendency is the inevitable result. That is the false promise by which most labor organizations have sought to rally the workers. That is the deception which has disappointed so many and disgusted them with the idea of organization itself.

From this false basis, this disregard of controlling factors, leading to such false promises and disappointments, grew all that has been disgraceful and discouraging in the labor movements of recent days, dissension, dishonesty, distrust.

The history of the trade unions and the Knights of Labor is a series of striking demonstrations of our analysis.

They had told the workers that they could secure better conditions now and permanently without waiting for any social or political changes; if they would only combine in sufficient numbers. The workers again and again did rally in great numbers and were defeated, in spite of their numbers, by starvation, by the unemployed or by the interference of government. Defeats were followed by quarrels, and thus the scattering of the retreating armies was accelerated.

It must, however, be admitted that the three great allies of capital: hunger, the unemployed and class government, have not always been and are not everywhere equally available. Small employers, fought singly by an organization of labor, cannot easily afford the loss incident to stoppage of business sufficiently prolonged toмаршал the unemployed or hunger against their rebellious workers. Nor can they command that political influence that mobilizes the powers of government so promptly in aid of the big capitalists.

As long as the labor organizations were dealing in many trades with isolated and competing small capitalists, they could even with their old-style tactics score some successes. But the days of small production are gone in most trades, and even where that condition still continues, the employers have overcome their individual weakness by helping each other.

It stands upon the basis of facts, and therefore promises nothing impossible;

it knows that the final victory is possible at any age, is assured. In the meantime, while the capitalist system lasts we aim to use the economic organizations, which we have established and will extend to win such temporary advantages from the capitalists as conditions will allow. We do not say that the workers must not strike or boycott. We know that often the brutality of capital drives the workers to despair. We know that sometimes the capitalists are so situated as to afford a chance for an effective contest. On all such occasions we will fight with more vigor and persistence than the old-style organizations ever could, because our ranks are held together by the true spirit of solidarity, which grows out of the consciousness of the common interest of all wage workers in the overthrow of capitalist class rule. Whether these unavoidable contests are carried to victorious results depends largely upon economic conditions which we cannot control; we make no promise as to that. We need not promise. Defeats will not dishearten us, because these contests will be considered by us merely as skirmishes preceding the great battle of emancipation. But this we can safely promise, that our warfare will not only be more effective than that of the old-style labor organization, but it is the only industrial policy that can bring results.

While the old-style organizations, disgraced by corrupt leadership, weakened by ignorance of the right and might of the working class, deserted by every trifling in their blind conflicts with capital, became objects of contempt for friend and foe alike, the determined dualities of our New Trade Unionism, marching boldly upon the very citadel of capitalist class control of the industrial and political machinery, will earn the confidence of the workers and inspire the capitalists with fear, if not with respect. While the old-style organizations, weighed down by the hopelessness of their course, cannot be kept in fighting trim for even those opportunities that business conditions sometimes offer for successful economic struggles against capital, our army, trained for a fight to a finish, and drawing from our growing success at the ballot box ever new assurance of final triumph, will be ready ready for timely aggression and necessary defense. 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WEEKLY PEOPLE.

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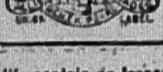
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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential).....	2,068
In 1890.....	13,831
In 1892 (Presidential).....	21,157
In 1894.....	23,133
In 1896 (Presidential).....	36,564
In 1898.....	62,204
In 1899.....	85,231



Does this life contain no treasures?

Fit for the man to wear;

Does this world abound in pleasures?

And thou ask us not to share.

HACKNEY.

OPEN LETTER TO THE ERIE, PA., "PUBLIC OWNERSHIP."

Esteemed Contemporary—

It is a principle of jurisprudence, followed by the moral sentiment of the race, that he who comes into a Court of Equity must come with clean hands; he who demands justice must himself be free from injustice.

In your issue of the first instant, you appear with a long article pleading for Socialist unity, and the smashing of idols. In stepping into that greatest of Equity Courts, the Court of Public Opinion, with no less exalted a demand than "unity of the Socialist forces," do you come with clean hands, so to speak?

Among the people that you so address is a solid, compact body of 40,000 men who this year marched to the polls under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party, and who carried their colors across a never equalled volley of shot and shell fired from the capitalist guns. You know the name of that party to be as above stated; do you call it by its name? No. You fall in with the tactics of the capitalist press, that rarely can be got to give the name correctly, and refer to it as the "Social Labor Party." Is this a coming into court with clean hands?

You refer to your "allies, the Socialist Labor Party," and to their "generosity in surrendering their name." You know that these your allies had no name to surrender. Political parties in this country, especially since the establishment of the Australian ballot, are not things of air. They are politically recognized entities with specified rights. A body of men has no right to take what political designation it wants, if that political designation is held by another. Your allies tried to rob the Socialist Labor Party of its name. They established contests in a large number of States to secure it, and were beaten in all. In not a single State, of all the important States in the Union, could they come on the official ballot under that name. You know all this, and consequently, know that the name "Socialist Labor Party" with which they decked themselves was a false pretence, which they could not make good in a single place. Yet knowing that you not only falsify the rightful political name of the 40,000 who did political battle under that name, but you join your allies in giving them a designation to which they had no title, and impute to them a generosity that is fraudulent. Is that coming into court with clean hands?

Starting thus sinfully, you proceed to arguments of still deeper disingenuousness.

You correctly say that there are no sects of mathematicians, geologists, etc.; that there "is no such thing as a Calvinistic arithmetic, or Lutheran geometry," etc.; and you conclude that equally intolerable are such divisions as "De Leon Socialism, or Debs Socialism." The whole context of your argument leaves no doubt upon this, that, by "De Leon Socialism," you mean the economic and social principles and tactics of the Socialist Labor Party.

Surely there is no such thing as Calvinistic arithmetic: $2+2=4$ everywhere. What would one think of the man, who, meaning to assail the arithmetic proposition that $2+2=4$, were to start by dubbing that proposition with the name of "Calvinistic." Whoever has sense would look out for such a man. Such a man would be justly suspected of carrying up his sleeves some queer Heathen Chinee and Truthful James combination of arithmetic. And that is just what you are doing. Unable to produce a single allegation on which to hang the conclusion that the Socialism of the S.

L. P. is "sectarian," you dub it with a man's name, and thus seek to dispose of it. This is begging the question. To seek to condemn a thing by simply giving it a name is disingenuous; it is also a baseless arrogance.

Having started with "unclean hands," and then tumbled into disingenuousness, you round the circle by becoming ridiculous. Whoever contradicts himself makes himself ridiculous. You enter a crusade against "Idols." You point out De Leon and Debs as the two "idols" in opposing camps, and call upon the masses to smash them. And yet you say that both of them were "rebuked by the dissent of a majority of those whom they assumed to lead"! From this passage your call to arms against the idols is shown by yourself to be superfluous; it comes too late; it comes after they are already smashed,—according to your own words. A foot-in-the-mouth attitude is hardly calculated to make a good rallying center.

Finally, and leaving aside these points, the general tableau that you construct yourself into is not one that will promote that good feeling so essential to harmony. We let the Debs Social Democratic wing take care of itself. Turning to the Socialist Labor Party, it is safe to say that its good will could hardly be won by him who approaches it with an affront. It is a wilful insult that you offer this organization when you depict it as worshipfully obsequious to an idol. Its democratic form of organization excludes, to your own knowledge, any such basism; and, to your own knowledge, this its democratic form of organization, that holds to a strict accounting every officer whom it selects to carry out its mandates, has been the chief cause of complaint against it; has earned for it the name of "narrow" and "intolerant" by all the crooks who would traffic in its name, and by all the free lances who sought under its mantle to gain distinction for themselves.

"Smash the idols!" "Smash the bosses!"—Yes. That is part of the educational work done by the Socialist Labor Party; and the work is being done to the orchestration of the yells and howls of all the would-be bosses and would-be idols, who, with boss and idol arrogance, deem themselves above the necessity of proving their assertions.

In the hope, Esteemed Contemporary, that you will mend your ways, we remain Yours, etc.

DAILY PEOPLE,
Organ of the Socialist Labor
Party of America

A \$9,000,000 RAID.

There is a bill in Congress named "to promote the commerce and increase the foreign trade of the United States." Its right name should be "to promote a \$9,000,000 raid upon the Federal Treasury for the benefit of present steamship owners."

Within twenty-four hours after the convening of Congress the scheme was launched by Senator Frye of Maine with a four hours' speech, covering fourteen pages of the Congressional Record. If speech, as is said, is intended to conceal thought, there is a limitation to its power in that direction. A four hours' speech is apt to allow into its secret as many glimpses as it is meant to shut off. This is what has happened in this case.

The theory of the bill, as fully outlined by Senator Frye with the aid of copious statistical tables, is that the cost of building and operating American steamships is about double that of foreign ones; furthermore, foreign ships, with but seven exceptions, are generously subsidized by their respective Governments. Any one of these causes would hardy have been improved upon by the contents of a straight bottle of arsenic. At no point have the effects, or even its manifestations, tended to exacerbation.

The long and short of it all is that last Tuesday's Haverhill "affair" was nothing short of a cold bath, a grievous disappointment, to the scheme of deceiving people, who were after Burgundy wine, with arsenic labeled "Burgundy."

Some of the present mourners, moaning over the wreckage of their fraud, would make people believe that Socialism was wrecked; others like the Boston "Post," feel too sore to admit that there is a wreck, and take another shoot.

For all that, and all that, the "Haverhill Experiment" assumes increased proportions. As a man's life can not be pronounced happy or unhappy until it is ended, neither can experiments be pronounced successful or unsuccessful until they are completed. The "Haverhill Experiment" is now completed. Its success is unquestioned. The "Experiment" teaches that arsenic will not for long be swallowed gladly for Burgundy. Capitalism—armory-buildorial, and otherwise, both mean and raw-boned—will not for long be swallowed gladly for Socialism by the workers.

The shattered fragments of the arsenic bottle in Haverhill tell an eloquent tale, a tale so eloquent that it is understood by all, without exception: vide the sows of the Boston "Posts," the glee of the Socialists.

proposed legislation must give would have to be, at least, equal to these two draw-backs combined. Is it? No!

The subsidy that the bill proposes is limited to \$9,000,000 a year. In other words, the lift that the bill proposes to give is ridiculously below the lift needed. The operation thereof will, accordingly, be simply this: As the subsidy can be derived only by a ship that is afloat, the whole sum will be gobbed up by the shipping companies, who now have ships plying the trade, and there will be left not one cent for any others, that might wish to start in the business. The sum of \$9,000,000 will have been appropriated by these worthies over and above the large revenues that they now draw from the bone and marrow of their seamen. The nation's fleets will be increased by not one stick; we shall remain without Shipyards, consequently,

to disfranchise the working class.

In North Carolina it is done with Winchester rifles; in Mississippi it is done by wily constitutional provisions; in Louisiana it is done by establishing an educational qualification simultaneous with the closing of the schools to the colored people; in some of the Northern States it is done by lengthening the residence qualification; and now comes Massachusetts with a proposition that, in its effectiveness, will rival the North Carolina Winchester rifle plan.

A secret ballot goes hand in hand with economic dependence. Economically, the working class depends upon the capitalist class for a chance to earn a living.

This dependence is so powerful that it would render political freedom a snare and a delusion, unless the suffrage is secret. The man whose living is at the mercy of another will vote just as that other dictates, unless he can vote secretly. An open ballot would simply multiply the number of the votes that their employer can control by the number of his employees. Already the mental domination of the employer asserts itself quite forcibly over his employees in the act of casting their ballots; nor are the tricks and devices few

that are resorted to by employers to render their wage-slaves of the shop their agents at the hustings. Remove the secrecy of the ballot, as Senator-elect Howland proposes, and all restriction upon the power of the employer to invade the political freedom of his workingmen is removed along with it. The wage-slave in the shop will be a political slave at the hustings.

There is a race being run in the land between Capitalism and Socialism,—the Idler and the Worker. As a means whereby to head off the Worker, the Idler is hastening to scuttle the ballot box.

Will the Idler succeed in making a peaceful solution of the Social Question impossible? Will he, the quintessential coward of the age, constrain the race to wade through blood to its deliverance?

THE SPOOK OF '86, OR ASSETS OF POLITICAL CROOKS.

Since the memorable Mayoralty campaign of '86 in this city, hardly a municipal campaign has been allowed to come

along in New York without the spook of that year trotting out. The enthusiasm awakened by that labor campaign, and the big vote polled, seem to be looked upon by free-lance political crooks in this city, as a political asset, upon which to draw, and on which to traffic at every recurring municipal contest.

"It is the 'first Socialist Mayor,' who was not re-elected in America," said one. "Did you notice the ability with which he discharged his office, and the still greater ability with which his office discharged him?"

One there was who stepped up and wailed, "It was a terrible fall."

"Yes," said another in a thoughtful manner. "It is our latest political fall style."

There were in the crowd men who remembered the time, long ago when Chase came to the city with a boil on the back of his neck as his only asset. But he had plans in his mind for reforming the world, yet he needed a job first, so he allowed the plans to ripen until they were marketable. His rise had been phenomenal, but the rise taken out of him was even more so. His modesty made him popular, and his followers were kept well within the bounds of reason by his often repeated:

"Do not attempt the impossible. I, even I, cannot do it oftener than nine times in ten."

Now all this was over. There were sorrow and gloom on dranght, and the unceasing stars winked coldly as the specks of humanity went in search of the "first socialist mayor" who was lost, strayed, or stolen. When they found him they raised a mighty shout that shook the plaster off a kangaroo who had retired to his hiding place. He thought that Debs was coming together again.

"It was an overwhelming victory," they said to Chase.

"It was," he admitted, "I feel the overwhelm myself. I got most of it. But ah," and the great spirit rose superior to circumstances, "it gives me an opening as an abused man by profession. Look at me, and pity me. How can I any longer be the first mayor, when I am not? How can Socialism withstand the blow? Poor Socialism—I can endure it, but Socialism—it is doomed forever, until you re-elect me. Should I not have known that I would be doomed for my extravagance?"

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"Every promise I made was carefully kept. When I said I would give half my salary to the cause, I meant it, I only gave half, but I gave the whole. I was the cause. Behold your lost cause."

"I even went further. I gave six dollars to the Social Democratic party. Others have given more, but they had less, and were getting nothing out of it. Therefore they could afford to do so. O, my friends, is it not ingratiate to me if it succeeds and begins with '88; so, in '97, it girded up its loins and made 'a dead set.' Poor Henry George, the leader of '86, was dragged from his retirement, and sick as he was, set up. What happened is still fresh in everybody's memory. Free-lance political crookdom gave itself 'rendez vous' in George's camp, and during that campaign it celebrated its orgies around the white heat of the 'reform' campaign of '94 left no air for such tender entities as the 'Spook of '86' to breathe in; but in the last Mayoralty campaign, the campaign of '97, the first held by the newly created Greater New York, the 'Spook of '86' stalked abroad with majestic stalk. At all these periods, emanating with '97, free-lance political crookdom unanimously saw its opportunity and used it. It had made a fiasco of it since and beginning with '88; so, in '97, it girded up its loins and made 'a dead set.' Poor Henry George, the leader of '86, was dragged from his retirement, and sick as he was, set up. What happened is still fresh in everybody's memory. Free-lance political crookdom gave itself 'rendez vous' in George's camp, and during that campaign it celebrated its orgies around the white heat of the 'reform' campaign of '94 left no air for such tender entities as the 'Spook of '86' to breathe in; but in the last Mayoralty campaign, the campaign of '97, the first held by the newly created Greater New York, the 'Spook of '86' stalked abroad with majestic stalk. At all these periods, emanating with '97, free-lance political crookdom unanimously saw its opportunity and used it. 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CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

A Page From Living History.

The below is translated from the Correspondence column of the New York "Abendblatt," Jewish organ of the Socialist Labor Party.]

DEBS AS A "PRACTICAL SOCIALIST."

Editor of the "Abendblatt":

In the interest of the Labor Movement, I hope you will publish my communication.

The following occurred before election, but in order not to make the impression of wanting to take advantage of it for campaign purposes, I did not wish to have it published then.

On October 30 the Springfield crowd of the Social Democratic Party in New York held a mass meeting in Cooper Union, where the "Vote-Millionaire" Debs was to speak. The public came to hear Debs, but Hanford spoke first.

Hanford spoke for thirty minutes and was constantly wandering with his eyes over the platform looking for Debs; but there was no Debs. Hanford plodded on for twenty minutes more; the audience is continuously shouting: "Debs! Debs!" Hanford looks around every moment to see whether H.E. was there; but H.E. wasn't there yet.

It was not before Hanford had been exerting himself for a full hour, that H.E. finally made his appearance on the platform.

What kept Debs away so long was this:

Debs arrived in time, but he said that he would not go into the pulpit before he got the shekels, and not less than \$50 of them. The lawyer, who filed the nomination papers for Coronet (although there was no election for coroner), jumped out of his skin; the nervous Doctor ground his teeth, and implored HIM: "Pray, Rabbi Debs, it is getting late!" But Debs said: "No [with a big NJ unless I get the \$50 I will not speak. Do you imagine this is a second Philadelphia, where you took half of the money collected for tickets, and sent it away to Springfield? My name is Debs, and the movement belongs to me and to my managers. Out with the cash; no money, no socialism."

The Doctor, as a specialist, was immediately struck with the idea of announcing to the audience that Debs was taken ill. But Debs said: "You can't fool me twice. You stole my name; well, to hell with the name, but cash! Out with it—the dough—if not, good bye, gentlemen!"

The lawyer and the doctor were at their wits' end; they went through the regulation cures; but it was no use.

They had to come down with the \$50, and then the Cantor went up to the chancel.

This is the "Great" Debs, who sells his socialism at \$50 a portion.

I hope that in the near future Providence may send him better customers for his Socialism, than the workingmen are.

The moral of this let the workingmen draw for themselves.

KALMAN ALTERMAN,

177 Eldridge street, New York.

[Mr. Kalman Alterman rather misses the point in the incident so well described above by him. The attitude of the DAILY PEOPLE is well known on the subject of Mr. Debs' habit of exploiting his party by lecture tours, at which good round sums are paid for lectures, and pocketing these fees. That habit has been often commented upon and condemned in these columns. In this instance, however, Mr. Debs was guiltless. It often happens that Socialist Labor Party lecturers and even candidates are commissioned by the National Executive Committee or State Committees to collect from the Sections in their tours their share of the expense or contribution, and they do so, giving receipt for the Committee under which they are acting. Mr. Debs' collecting the sum that he did was not, in this case tainted with impropriety. That he acted simply for his Committee, and did not himself pocket the money, appears from the said Committee's financial report in which the said sum is acknowledged.

The great point in Mr. Alterman's graphic description, the point that entitles the incident to a page in "Living History," is the figure-cut by the Kangaroos, the opinion that their own candidate for President entertained of them, and their pocketing of the insult. We then see the vile, fraudulent, sniveling Kangaroo, the spineless, characterless, shabby Kangaroo on his native heath. Like the worm he cringes; like the trickster he would cheat; like the fraud he would sail under false pretences. In the baseness of his tax-paying, usurious, money-leading, shyster soul he pretends to represent a cause and yet sells under false pretences. He is kicked and called and spat upon by the very standard-bearer in whose shadow he seeks protection, and he takes it all, for why? In the hope of promoting some high ideal? Bless your soul, no! In the hope that, by sticking to him, the prestige of his candidate would enable him to cover up his own ulcerous existence, and thereby play a fraud upon the public. And their candidate sees through it all, treats them accordingly, like the cowards that they are, they grovel in the dust. This certainly is a remarkable picture from the late campaign, and Mr. Alterman has described it with masterful pen.—ED. DAILY PEOPLE.]

A Social Democrat (Now No More) On the Debate.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—Permit me a little space in your paper to insert my concession.

As a Social Democrat and an ardent supporter of that party, reading the ridiculous report in "The People" of 184 William street, of December 2, and being present myself at the debate, I must admit that it differs entirely; and I fail to conceive our rousing success as stated.

It looks like another Haverhill victory

with little "Jimmy," the Armory builder.

I regret to state that I must, I must place the credit where it belongs.

Harriman's arguments and his profane language, and the way it is stated in the William street "People" that the Alliance received a black eye in New Haven, seems to me and a good many others the reverse; and that our Social Democratic Party reached its Waterloo.

As every one can see clearly the rottenness of our party, its behavior during the debate resembled a Bowery affair in every respect. This is enough to disgust anybody with "moral principles."

I am not a Socialist for what there is in it, but for the principles of Socialism and not for business, like Comrade Allman who said one day, "I am in for what there is in it," consequently, I can't tolerate such a party which is only paper and not in reality.

The action of our party candidates last election proves to everybody that pure and simple methods degenerate Socialism.

Eugene V. Brewster's letter in the New York "Tribune": My heart is for Bryan and my reason for McKinley, but my fakir's duty for Debs, is sufficient to prove it.

Lincoln's saying is true: "You may fool all the people some of the time, and you may fool some of the people all the time, but you can't fool all the people all the time."

From now on I shall contribute my share toward the only genuine Socialist party.

Three cheers for the Socialist Labor Party and its immortal standard bearers!

THOMAS B. CONNELL,

51 Main street, Bridgeport, Conn., December 3.

KANGAROO.

order that expenses might be lowered. They did so. Then all went well for a few weeks, and another contribution of a percentage was asked. That also was given. Now they have come again and taken more. Meanwhile the editors who really run the thing for their own sake have been getting full pay, and as the income will not and cannot warrant it there is little doubt but what the other men will be sijed still further.

They know this much: were they to reduce expenses to a reasonable amount, and pay salaries proportionately all along the line, there would be widespread kicking among those who "gave up their lives for Socialism" and have a good job at steady pay since doing it. The whole affair, from the standpoint of the working class, is criminal. Why should men work the way some of the combs and pressmen do and give up part of their pay to the other men? If expenses must be reduced, why not let all stand the burden? The men are asking those questions and it looks as though a fight of fair proportions was on foot. If it comes we shall learn a few things of interest about conditions in that office. They can no longer put up the plea that the "Volkszeitung" is weak because "certain members" are antagonizing the trades unions. They have had a whole year of trades union support, and they are worse off than ever. They have applied to the unions for money again and again, and now they are applying again, and the unions are getting tired. They have the run of the whole thing without interference, and they have made a mess of it. I am not the only one who is sick of this mess, and I am not the only one who would like to see the thing ripped open so that a little light could get in.

Another Kangaroo.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—The below communication was sent to and rejected by the "Mail" of this city. A. S. Malden, Mass.

To the editor of the "Malden Mail":

"Dear Sir.—The Socialist Labor Party recognizes the fact that all the wealth produced by the wage earning class comes into the possession of the capitalist class by virtue of the fact that this class holds possession of all the tools of production, also the natural resources. Consequently, the capitalist class must pay the cost of running industries, and the cost of government (taxes). The only real cost to the capitalist class (note the word "class") is the labor cost (wages); because labor produces everything that costs.

The Socialist Labor Party recognizes that the working class must receive wages enough to enable it to produce wealth, and reproduce itself, in order to reproduce wealth for the capitalist class to appropriate.

"That being an undeniable fact, the raising of taxes on property-holders would not enable the property-holders to appropriate the wealth to themselves.

"Consequently, as the Socialist Labor Party is the only political party that truly represents the interests of the wage-earning class, its policy, if in control of a municipal government, would be to utilize the city treasury in making all the public improvements it possibly could for the benefit of the working class. Our policy would be to keep renewing the treasury by taxing the property-holders. In short, we would tax them out of their property if we possibly could and make it the public property of its rightful owners—the working class citizens of the municipality.

"The Socialist Labor Party recognizes that the working class must receive wages enough to enable it to produce wealth, and reproduce itself, in order to reproduce wealth for the capitalist class to appropriate.

"Another thing that interested me, knowing Mr. Harriman as I do, was his "I would not have called Mr. De Leon a liar had he not called me a liar first." He would not call a man a liar if he was one, but he would call a man a liar if he was not one, but had called him—by proving him so—a liar. That is Harriman. I have heard him say and seen him do similar things a hundred times. That will have more weight in California than anything that could be said against him. It is so exact a picture, with an autobiography attached, that it will be recognized as his work. That cry-babyism has been his attitude all along. The only trouble is that his words have been at last congenited on one crushing debate, and it is the most thorough thrashing a man ever received.

EX-CALIFORNIAN.

Philadelphia, December 2.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—"Kangaroo" understates the case in yesterday's DAILY PEOPLE, but as he is not the only one who is sick of the conditions in the Co-operative Publishing Association, I want to say a few words which will make things a little clearer. When we jumped against the Socialist Labor Party because of its tax attitude we little thought that we were going to have illustrated in our own body the fact that this Davis shop was what was wanted, but the way to get it was to deceive the workers and dupe them into the Alliance. The first contention is, of course, merely an example of human kindness. Men may be rogues, but it takes some time before they are found out. So with the Kangaroos. The other one is not only too typical of the coward, but it also typifies the sneak. A man who could entertain any such idea would cheerfully hit a man with a slug shot.

Another thing that interested me, knowing Mr. Harriman as I do, was his "I would not have called Mr. De Leon a liar had he not called me a liar first." He would not call a man a liar if he was one, but he would call a man a liar if he was not one, but had called him—by proving him so—a liar. That is Harriman. I have heard him say and seen him do similar things a hundred times. That will have more weight in California than anything that could be said against him. It is so exact a picture, with an autobiography attached, that it will be recognized as his work. That cry-babyism has been his attitude all along. The only trouble is that his words have been at last congenited on one crushing debate, and it is the most thorough thrashing a man ever received.

They have suppressed from us the fact that there have been over nine hundred dollars in costs to be paid in these lost suits. They have suppressed from us all knowledge of the real condition of affairs in the matter of the suits. Each time they were beaten they came out with a long statement—carefully circulated among the members only—that they were being victimized, and that there was a conspiracy in the "capitalist" courts to kill the "movement." Then we kept going down into our pockets, and the deeper we went the louder became the cry for more funds. They made us believe that the Socialist Labor Party was responsible for the suits, and that we were simply fighting back in order to protect ourselves. The true state of affairs is now coming out, and some of the more vicious excuse themselves on the plea that the coup they made was premature—that we were not prepared for it, and that we should have waited a few months.

There was recently an awful fight over the attitude of the "Volkszeitung." All along the line there have been complaints about its support of Debs—not that it supported Debs, but the way it supported him—and its silly editorial on Brewster, whom all of us look upon as the prime idiot of the whole Social Democrat aggregation. Now they are trying to "explain" that, and the matter, taken in conjunction with their demands for money, gives them a large sized case of bother on their hands.

The unions are also backing away. Union 90 even, used the "Volkszeitung" merely as a foil to continue its policy of placating the very men whom we formerly fought. The other unions are also balking. They had no interest in the fight excepting in so far as it helped them to down Socialism. They gave money at first, but they refuse longer to pay the taxes imposed by the "Volkszeitung." It might seem that all this is not worthy of comment, but the truth is that there is much soreness, and much anger over the turn things have taken. There are hundreds of men who realize that they have been lied and duped, and they are going to get back at those who did the bleeding and the duping.

M. RUTHER.

Holzke, Mass., December 3.

Dealers in Seabs and Scaberry.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—The National campaign being over, I wish to say that the DAILY PEOPLE all through the campaign has been like a lighthouse in a stormy sea on a dangerous coast.

When I felt discouraged the DAILY PEOPLE has cheered me up; and when the fight was thickest the DAILY PEOPLE furnished me with proper argument. Surely our comrades can not do too much for this mighty weapon of our party. I had never thought it possible that we would ever be able to publish such a splendid paper. Some of our comrades will contribute towards that Christmas gift which the DAILY PEOPLE so well merits.

ERIC C. MATSON.

Clinton, Ia., Dec. 4.

The Sinking "Volkszeitung."

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—The condition of affairs in the "Volkszeitung" office is such that a word on them may surprise many people. The men who work in the mechanical departments have been bled so often, that the Volkszeitung Corporation seems to think it is their natural state, and so it keeps bleeding them. It pays wages which are "strictly union" and then it gets the men to contribute a large share of their wages to the "cause." As the compositors and other men are evidently not part of the "cause" the thing is becoming monotonous. It is especially so because the contributions regularly taken from the pay for the sake of the "cause" go to the editors, reporters, and the rest of the "slimy inmates." Now, they may be the "cause" but there are strong reasons why they should not be supported at so much loss and sacrifice to the men.

When things commenced to decline in that office, as it was strictly "union" affair, wages had to be paid which would equal the union scale. That could not be done as there was a crowd of editors getting \$32, \$30, \$28, etc. Then the men, in theory, also received big pay. This could not be continued, and the men in the mechanical department were asked to give a percentage on their wages, in

order that expenses might be lowered. They did so. Then all went well for a few weeks, and another contribution of a percentage was asked. That also was given. Now they have come again and taken more. Meanwhile the editors who really run the thing for their own sake have been getting full pay, and as the income will not and cannot warrant it there is little doubt but what the other men will be sijed still further.

He carries that off right, but when it is fixed in cold and merciless type, there can be but one opinion of it. When the voice, the gestures, and the acting are gone, and the words which seem warm and full of life are reduced to print, the periods of Mr. Harriman are seen to be trite and nonsensical, and his arguments are those of a shifter, a runaway. I have heard him many times, but it was not until I had listened perhaps three or four times that I thoroughly realized how little he would bear transcribing. The ear will neglect or fail to pick out a mistake, or will understand imperfectly, while the eye, which is not troubled by the presence of the person, is unerring in picking out the weak points in a speech, and in estimating its worth. Great is stenography, and great was the idea of embalming Mr. Harriman's words and presenting them to us.

We have often listened to those same words which he uttered in New Haven, and as I came to well-known and often heard phrases, I could still see the kangaroo attitude, the flat angular sweep of the arms, the carefully trained—but now metallic—voice, and the ringing begging for applause that so characterizes all of his work.

His undoubted ignorance of the trades union movement could not be overcome by a few months' reading of the "Volkszeitung's" aukas on us, or rather its squalls when they were hit, and when he tried to base his contention on them they fell to the ground, and he fell under them. He might be able to deliver an abstract speech on the "Feeding of Infants under Socialism," because the infants who live under a Socialist state have not yet been born, and consequently do not feed much, but when he tries to adopt the same line of reasoning to things that can be verified he is swept off the earth.

All he said about the theory of the Alliance was so thoroughly refuted, and his allegations concerning the strike at the Davis shop proven to be such a brazen lie, that no further words on that subject are needed. Most of what he said was nasty and threadbare, especially such things as: "They were all good Socialists while they were with you," and his implied argument that the Alliance was what was wanted, but the way to get it was to deceive the workers and dupe them into the Alliance. The first contention is, of course, merely an example of human kindness. Men may be rogues, but it takes some time before they are found out. So with the Kangaroos. The other one is not only too typical of the coward, but it also typifies the sneak. A man who could entertain any such idea would cheerfully hit a man with a slug shot.

Another thing that interested me, knowing Mr. Harriman as I do, was his "I would not have called Mr. De Leon a liar had he not called me a liar first." He would not call a man a liar if he was one, but he would call a man a liar if he was not one, but had called him—by proving him so—a liar. That is Harriman. I have heard him say and seen him do similar things a hundred times. That will have more weight in California than anything that could be said against him. It is so exact a picture, with an autobiography attached, that it will be recognized as his work. That cry-babyism has been his attitude all along. The only trouble is that his words have been at last congenited on one crushing debate, and it is the most thorough thrashing a man ever received.

Another Kangaroo.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—The Kangaroos hand is not at the S. L. P. throat; you tried to get it there and the S. L. P. promptly fractured every bone in your hand. At these facts, however, the Kangaroos are concerned. Kangaroos are "of a panic," as far as workingmen were concerned. The hoarser "hurrah" of the war drowned the hoarse voice of discontent.

To expose the rottenness and the corrupt methods of the Social Democratic party in this city would take up fifty special editions of the DAILY PEOPLE, as that organization, ever since it came into existence, has been the quintessence of organized scaberry and corruption.

Fellow workingmen, rally round the banner of the Socialist Labor Party. Upon the S. L. P. we base our hopes and aspirations. Go to the polls on election day and cast a ballot for your class interests.

We do not ask you to vote for us, but for yourselves.

FRANCIS AMBROSE WALSH.

Lynn, Mass., December 5.

Daily People Xmas Box.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—At a meeting of Section Blair county, Saturday, December 1, it was decided to adopt the suggestion, emanating from Duluth, in regard to the Daily Poplar Christmas Box, and you may expect in the near future our contribution. We would like to see as many of the "De Leon dupes" as the Kangaroos (all us) moved to a like action. We think that would be about the best way to administer a rebuke to those Harrimanites

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

National Executive Committee.

The regular meeting of the National Executive Committee was held at the DAILY PEOPLE Building, Monday evening, December 10; Forbes in the chair.

Receipts \$3,05; expenditures, 79.05.

Section Haverhill has been for the past two years in the midst of the S. D. P. conspiracy. The Section is small, but has put up a determined fight for the principles of the Socialist Labor Party. Now that the Debsites have been defeated in Haverhill, the time is ripe for a forward march of the forces of the clear-cut revolutionary movement. Comrades throughout the country know what kind of shows of war are required in a struggle of this character, and the National Executive Committee recommends the following appeal from Section Haverhill to the membership:

APPEAL FROM SECTION HAVERHILL

To the Sections of the Socialist Labor Party:

DEAR COMRADES—At the last regular meeting of Section Haverhill, Socialist Labor Party, the following appeal for financial assistance was issued and ordered published in the Party Press:

Section Haverhill appeals to you to contribute your mite towards aiding us who have for so long done our best to uphold the banner of the Socialist Labor Party in Haverhill.

In issuing this appeal to you for financial assistance, we deem it superfluous to recite the trying and most bitter experience we have made within the last three years. It could not have escaped your knowledge about the confusion that existed in this locality, owing to the treacherous mongrel which it gave birth to, and which kept the working class of this city in a state of mental intoxication up to the present time—the Social Democracy.

Since the advent of Debsites, headed by the farceur builder, Carey and his associate, Chase, now ex-Mayor, the struggle of the few defenders of the Socialist Labor Party against all the elements of confusion arrayed against it, is something indescribable. Less than a dozen class-conscious Socialists stood by the ship during three years of a most violent political tempest, stirred up by capitalist politicians in order to destroy this small band of fighting Socialists. Nowhere has the fight waged fiercer than in Haverhill. But knowing our cause to be right a handful of us courageously and determinedly faced the enemy under most trying conditions.

Now that the battle has been fought; that the Debsites in its foul attempt to destroy the local section of the S. L. P. is crushed by the very workers whom it tried to mislead; and that Section Haverhill, S. L. P., may march on capitalism without being hindered by a fake "Socialist" party, we are forced to issue this appeal as we find ourselves financially embarrassed.

Three years of continuous battle by the few underpaid and half starved, but class-conscious wage slaves, who, in order to keep in touch with one another had to maintain headquarters at considerable expense, has brought us to the point where we are heavily in debt. Seeing no way of lifting the burden from our shoulders, owing to the fact that the Debsites and the Organized Seaberry boycott our every move in that direction, and knowing that the sections throughout Massachusetts have been drained to the limit, owing to legal proceedings at considerable expense to the State organization which it was forced into by the Kangaroos in order to maintain the party name, we are forced to take this course. Let every one who is able come forward, no matter how small the amount, for the cause is yours as well as ours.

Make all contributions payable to James F. Dailey, 121 Merrimac street, Haverhill, Mass., treasurer of Section Haverhill, Socialist Labor Party, who will acknowledge all amounts received in the official organ of the party.

For Section Haverhill, S. L. P.

ERNEST C. PEABODY, Committee.

MICHAEL T. BERRY,
MICHAEL LEAVITT.

Charters were granted to new sections at Red Wing, Minnesota, and Amsterdam, New York.

JULIAN PIERCE, Recording Secretary.

Minnesota State Committee.

At the regular meeting, Dec. 3, the following were present: Spettel, J. W. Johnson, S. Johnson, Hammond, Secretary Davidson, Abbott, Hanson, Potter, Olson, the two latter with excuse. J. W. Johnson was chairman. The local committee for Pal's tour reported, showing a balance of \$5,75 to go to the General Committee. Communications were received from New York City, Seattle, Wash.; Aurora, Rock Island and Chicago, Ill.; La Crosse, Wis.; Graceville, Henning, Duluth, Winona, Lake City, Red Wing, Red Lake Falls, Hibbing and Superior Lake, Minn., and the subjects therein presented were disposed of. Christ Olson, J. J. Robinson, T. Kinnan and Joseph Farsell, were elected members-at-large. An application from Red Wing for a charter for a Section was approved and forwarded to the N. E. C. Measures were also taken looking to the organization of a Section in another place. Considerable routine work followed. Receipts for November were \$12,32; Appropriations, administration, \$2,10; due stamps, \$7.00.

HAMMOND, Rec. Sec'y.

St. Paul, Dec. 4.

Officers Section Louisville, Ky.

The election of officers for Section Louisville, which were elected to serve for the coming year, resulted as follows: Treasurer, Hy. Schmid; Organizer, James Doyle; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, F. Giffey; Financial Secretary, Louis Fleischer; Agent for Arbeiter Zeitung, Louis Fleischer; Librarian and Literary Agent for the

"People," Thos. Sweeney; Press Committee, Albert Schmitz; Grievance and Auditing Committee, James Doyle, James O'Hearn, Albert Schmitz. Section Louisville (business meeting), every first Sunday at 8 p. m.

Section Louisville agitation meetings every third and fourth Sunday at Buks Hall, 2:30 p. m.

JAMES DOYLE, Organizer.

Kentucky State Committee.

The following named comrades have been elected to serve for the ensuing term: Thomas Sweeney, James Doyle, Lorenz Klimbush, August Giese, Albert Schmitz, James O'Hearn and Joseph Ulrich.

The State Committee meetings for the future were arranged as follows: every first Sunday at Buks Hall, at 1:30 p. m.

Syracuse Christmas Entertainment.

The Annual Christmas Entertainment and Ball of the Socialist Labor Party will be held in Freeman's Hall, Monday, December 24, at 8 p. m. Children will receive presents from the Christmas tree. Tickets admitting Gent and Lady, 25 cents. The committee wishes the cooperative effort of all Syracuse readers of the DAILY PEOPLE to make this a success. The committee have arranged for a program of ten numbers. The Women's Auxiliary will serve ice cream and cake, and also coffee and sandwiches. We invite all friends and sympathizers to help make the entertainment a financial success, as the section needs the money to pay its bills and continue its fight against the capitalist class.

JAMES TRAINOR, Org.

606 S. Clinton street, Syracuse, N. Y.

Scandinavian Section, Branch No. 2.

At the last regular meeting of Scandinavian Section, Branch No. 2, each member agreed to contribute \$1 to the Daily People Xmas box.

Magny was elected as delegate to the Daily People Conference.

In order to aid in the circulation of the DAILY PEOPLE it was resolved to call upon newsletters and urge them to keep the paper displayed upon their stands, in return the dealers would be guaranteed a certain number of sales, and returns would be taken care of by the organization.

Carlson and Magny were elected delegates to the State Committee.

Daily People Christmas Fund.

M. Rosenberg, New York City ... \$ 1.00
Harriet A. Long, Brooklyn, N.Y. ... 1.00
Isidor Brakner, Brooklyn, N.Y. ... 1.00
C. C. Croll, Pleasantville, N.Y. ... 1.10
Proletarian, St. Louis, Mo. ... 3.00
German Branch S.L.P., Paterson, N.J. ... 2.00
Frank Kohler, Paterson, N.J. ... 1.00
P. F. O'Connor, Olneyville R. I. ... 1.00
Robt. Hosack, Jr., Brooklyn, N.Y. ... 1.00
W. J. Mayer, New Haven, Conn. ... 1.00
Anton Vitak, Canton, O. ... 1.00
W. Garrity, Akron, O. ... 1.00
Section Pawtucket, R. I. per C. ... 1.00
Dana ... 1.00
Henry Kruse, Schenectady, N.Y. ... 5.00
Max A. Goltz, Winona, Minn. ... 1.00
August Schneider, Louisville, Ky. ... 1.00
J. Doyle, Louisville, Ky. ... 1.00
T. Sweeney, Louisville, Ky. ... 1.00
M. P. Morgan, Graceville, Minn. ... 1.00
Henry Gruberger, New York ... 1.00
Adolph Orange, New York ... 1.00

Total \$29.10

The Loren Fund.

SOMERVILLE, Mass., Dec. 3.—The following sums have been received for the Loren fund up to date.

Previously acknowledged in the DAILY PEOPLE \$17.00

Section Somerville, Mass., S.L.P. ... 2.00
Lynn, Mass., per Frank Keefe ... 2.00
Plainfield, Conn., per A. B. Lawrence ... 2.00
Auburn, N.Y., per F. C. Surkee ... 2.00
Samuels, New York City ... 2.00
Anton Steidle, Somerville, Mass. ... 2.00
Thos. Price, East Pittsburg, Pa., per Louis Wine ... 2.00
Peter Fiebiger, New York ... 2.00
Section Lowell, Mass., S.L.P., per James Cryan ... 1.75
H. B. Boston, Mass. ... 1.00
Joseph Sch, New York City ... 1.00
E. M. White, Polk, Pa. ... 50
Benj. L. Parry, Canal Dover, Ohio. ... 40
F. Sm. New York City ... 25
E. D. Buffalo, N. Y. 25

Total \$39.15

The committee hopes to raise \$100, which will partially cover the funeral, doctor, and other expenses that are to be met.

CHAS. A. JOHNSON,
252 Somerville ave.,
Somerville, Mass.

The Haverhill Election.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Dec. 6.—The official returns for the city vote are: Isaac Poor (Rep.), 3,052; John C. Chase (Social Democrat), 2,874; Thomas Kelly (Dem.), 186; Moses W. Snyder (S. L. P.), 30; Handy L. Duncan (Cit.), 13.

B. L. P. Vote in Texas.

—S.L.P.—S.D.P.—1890, 1900, 1900.
San Antonio—
For President ... 0 63 147
For Governor ... 0 71 142
For Congress, 12th district ... 0 87 128
Dallas—
For President ... 0 21 83
For Governor ... 0 23 88
Houston—
Pres'dt and Gov'r. ... 0 26 ...
Coal Springs—
Pres'dt and Gov'r. ... 0 4 ...
Durango, Tell County—
Pres'dt and Gov'r. ... 0 10 ...

Donations for the Daily People.

(Week ending December 1.)
Previously acknowledged \$2,631.15
Tacoma, Wash., A. H. Spencer, 1.00
Jacksonville, Ill., Heimlich, 50c.
\$1.50, Reamer, 50c., Martin,

50c.; Hoffman, 50c.; Battie, Wash., Walsh, 50c.; Westman, 25c.; Aiken, 50c.; Lyckstad, 25c.; Cicovich, 50c.; Anthony, 25c.; Rudeck, 25c.; Schenectady, N. Y., E. L. Lake, 50c.; E. F. Lake, 50c.; Weinberger, 50c.; Club 1 to 3, 50c. each; \$1.50; Club 4, 50c.; San Antonio, Tex., Bowers, 25c.; Federow, 25c.; Pollard, 50c.; Leitner, 50c.; New Haven, Conn., Serrer, 50c.; Stoddard, 25c.; Pfirman, 50c.; Feldman, 25c.; Maher, 50c.; Kienz, 25c.; Cleveland, O., Zillmer, \$1; W. Peim, 50c.; Alzuh, 50c.; Heidenreich, 50c.; Goerke, 25c.; Howell, 50c.; Kruse, 50c.; E. Keim, 25c.; Philadelphia, Pa., Joe Finkbohner, \$1; Milwaukee, Wis., Huber, 20c.; Schuster, 50c.; Kloft, 20c.; Viethaler, 50c.; Fuhr, 20c.; Schmidt, 20c.; Rubinger, 20c.; Schnabel, 10c.; Scheinbein, 20c.; Wilke, \$1.20; Providence, R. I., Reid, 50c.; Slade, 50c.; Murray, \$1.50; Clabby, 50c.; St. Paul, Minn., John Lindberg, 50c.; Hoboken, N. J., Mende, \$1; Schroeder, 50c.; Glantz, 50c.; Julicher, 20c.; Schmid, 10c.; Essex County, N. J., Scandinavian Branch \$5; Bloomfield Branch \$5.55; Newey, 50c.; Duggan, 25c.; Richmond County, N. Y., Bielok, \$1; Driscoll, 50c.; Clark, 50c.; New York, Excelsior Literary Society, Elkin, 25c.; Newman, 25c.; Hantz, 10c.; Gold, 15c.; Kessler, 30c.; Gleick, 15c.; Frankel, 50c.; Graber, 15c.; Baral, 25c.; 6th and 10th A. D., Scheurer, \$1; Hurwitz, 50c.; 13th A. D., Grunwald, \$1; Holfer, \$1; 14th A. D., M. Kleinberger, \$1; J. Kleinberger, 50c.; 16th A. D., Bitterbaum, 25c.; Stark, 25c.; Lederman, 50c.; 18th A. D., per Owen Diamond, 50c.; 20th A. D., Betz, \$1; Joseph, 50c.; Isaacson, 50c.; New York, 19 and 21 A. D., Mitchell, 50c.; Nishland, 50c.; Eller, 50c.; Brandes, 50c.; Ortlieb, 50c.; Donni, 50c.; Rasmussen, 50c.; J. W. G., 50c.; Franck, 50c.; Weiman, 50c.; Ihode, \$1; Leininger, 50c.; Petersen, 50c.; Brooklyn, 13 and 14 A. D., Bookman, \$1; Christiansen, 25c.; Andersen, 50c.; Brooklyn, 20 A. D., Reuter, \$1; Stegeman, 50c.; Mueller, 50c.; Cash, 50c.; Forbes, 50c.

Total \$2,753.40

Note.—In the acknowledgments for week ending November 17, the following typographical errors and omissions occurred:

1st, 26 Assembly N. Y., Cooke, \$2 omitted—28 A. D., Mrs. Brannan, \$1 omitted; 20 A. D., Brooklyn, Cash, 50c., should be 25c.; the totals given in each case are not affected and are correct.

HENRY KUHN, Nat. Sec.

Daily People General Fund.

Previously acknowledged \$14,585.15
Daily People Concert, on November 20, first payment, per H. Sauter, treasurer. ... 400.00

Betw between Solomon and Rabinowitz, N. Y. ... 3.00
H. P. Gray, Yonkers, N. Y., per Dalton ... 5.00
S. L. P. of Rhode Island and Textile Union of Providence, R. I., balance of fair. ... 2.16

Collection among Norwegians at sociable, Highbridge, N. Y. ... 3.12
Collection, New York City ... 2.30

Total \$15,273.75

HENRY KUHN, Financial Sec'y-Treas.

General Agitation Fund.

Previously acknowledged \$1,347.54
Illinois State Committee, on account lists, \$2,50; C. S. Vandepoort, Brooklyn, N. Y., 15 on list 2, 43c.; E. Siff, N.Y., 15 on list 251, \$8; Section Daventry, Iowa, per J. R. Pepin, \$2. 12.93

Total \$1,360.47

State Committees and Sections are urged to return lists without delay.

HENRY KUHN, Nat'l Sec'y.

Fusion Repudiated.

Section Erie, Pa., Socialist Labor Party, at its last meeting was visited by a committee of three Social Democrats; namely, Messrs. Heidrick, Miller, and Leonard. This committee, upon request, was granted the floor. Mr. Leonard, as first speaker, stated that he and his associates had been elected a committee by the Social Democrats of Erie, for the purpose of conferring with Section Erie on the question of unity. He, in behalf of the body represented, desired to know if it were not possible to devise some way by which the two organizations could unite upon a ticket for the spring elections. Mr. Heidrick spoke next. He urged the necessity of unity on the ground that the members of both organizations were making capitalist laughingstocks of themselves. Mr. Miller said nothing.

Spittel of Erie Section then took the floor. He, in the course of his remarks, desired to know why those now so desirous of unity, had established a fake party by putting up a ticket under the name Socialist Party. Mr. Heidrick moved about uneasily and

Authorized Agents for The Weekly People.

AKRON, OHIO:
W. Garrity, 134 Upper street.
ALLENDALE, W. Va.:
P. Herriges, 50 N. Penn street.
ROBERT W. STEVENS, 632 Columbia ave.
BOSTON, MASS.:
W. H. Carroll, 2001 Washington street.
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.:
J. C. Custer, 122 Main street.
W. H. THOMAS, 100 Franklin street.
BUFFALO, N. Y.:
B. Reinholt, 521 Broadway.
CANTON, OHIO:
Wm. S. Doorman, 1221 North street.
CENTRAL PARK, N. Y.:
John P. Curran, 132 Madison street.
CHICAGO, ILL.:
H. Sale, 1004 Twelfth street, 2d door.
CHICAGO FALLS, MASS.:
John J. Kelly, 12 Grant street.
CINCINNATI, OHIO:
Theo Karcher, 1107 Elm street.
CLEVELAND, OHIO:
P. C. Christianen, 325 Professor street.
Fritz Feldner, 151 Anderson avenue.
CLINTON, IOWA:
E. C. Marion, 102 Hayes street.
COLLINSVILLE, ILL.:
Jos. T. Drexel, 100 Main street.
DAYTON, OHIO:
Henry J. Kastner, 112 Bainbridge street.
DETROIT, MICH.:
P. Frisbie, Jr., 101 Hancock Avenue.
DIXIE, PA.:
Fred Uhlmann, 656 W. 12th street.
EVANSVILLE, IND.:
C. Schaud, 17 E. Pennsylvania street.
EVERETT, MASS.:
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H. Orman, 132 Pleasant street.
GLOVERSBURG, N. Y.:
F. B. Stowe, SI. N. Main street.
GRAND JUNCTION, COLO.:
J. F. Sloan.
HARTFORD, CONN.:
Fred Felleman, 2 State street, top floor.
HAVERHILL, MASS.:
Ernest J. Murphy, 25 Lincoln street.
Hartford District, ——
HOMESTEAD, PA.:
Thomas Lawry, 701 Amity street.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.:
J. L. Remley, 2430 Station street.
J. T. Remley,